





## Today's Advertisements.

### NOTICE TO MARINERS.

UNDER PRIMA RECLAMATION ORDINANCE NO. 16 of 1889, the work of reclaiming the foreshore from the foot of WING WO STREET to the foot of POTTINGER STREET will be commenced on MONDAY, the 1st May. A double row of piles will be driven into the sea bed to mark the line of the new Sea Wall. Masters of Vessels, Launches, Junks, Cargo Boats, &c., are hereby warned that they must use caution in approaching within 50 yards of the works, and they will be held responsible for any damage caused by them to the piles or any part of the works.

P. D. ORMSBY,  
Director of Public Works. [579a]  
HONGKONG, 27th April, 1899.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.  
THE Company's Steamship.

"HAIMUN."  
Captain Milroy, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DOUGLAS LARRAK & Co.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 27th April, 1899. [577a]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.  
THE Company's Steamship.

"HAITAN."  
Captain Roach, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DOUGLAS LARRAK & Co.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 27th April, 1899. [578a]

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.  
THE Company's New Screw Steamship.

"DIAMANTE."  
Captain Taylor, will be despatched for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 1st May.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the excellent accommodation provided by this steamer. She is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,  
General Manager.  
Hongkong, 27th April, 1899. [573a]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.  
THE Company's Steamship.

"PREUSSEN."  
Captain R. Heintze, will leave for the outward German Mail about the 2nd May, will leave for the above place about 24 hours after arrival.

For further Particulars, apply to  
MELCHERS & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 27th April, 1899. [574a]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND NAGASAKI.  
(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)

THE Company's Steamship.

"HOHENZOLLERN."  
Captain E. Woltersdorff, will leave for the above Ports on or about WEDNESDAY, the 3rd May.

For further Particulars, apply to  
MELCHERS & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 27th April, 1899. [574a]

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & Co.,  
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

PORTS  
(For Invalids and General Use.)

B.—VINTAGE, superior quality,  
Red Capsule ..... \$14.40

C.—FINE OLD VINTAGE, superior quality, Black  
Seal Capsule ..... 16.20

D.—VERY FINE OLD VINTAGE,  
extra superior, Violet  
Capsule (Old Bottled) ..... 20.40

Port after removal should be rested for a month before use. Wine required for drinking at once should be ordered to be decanted at the Dispensary before being sent out. These Wines are too favourably known to need comment.

Sample bottles and smaller quantities will be supplied at proportionate wholesale rates.

We only guarantee our Wines and Spirits to be genuine when bought direct from us in the Colony or from our authorised Agents at the Coast Ports.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Limited,  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

BIRTH.  
At Morrison Hill Road, Hongkong, on the 26th instant, the wife of I. DALLON, I. M. Customs, of a daughter. [576a]

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1899.

## TELEGRAMS.

### REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GERMANY AND UNITED STATES.

LONDON, April 25th.

The German Ambassador has strongly protested against Capt. Coghlan's speech. The Hon. John Hay (Secretary of State) has expressed his disapproval of it and intimated that the Admiralty will take action in the matter. The German Press is moderate, treating the speech as a post-prandial oration. At the same banquet at which Capt. Coghlan made the speech, he recited a coarse ballad about the Emperor William, which the Ambassador disdains to notice.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. Chamberlain in defending a vote for barracks in South Africa said, that the enormous increase of offensive or defensive forces of the Transvaal was the sole reason for increasing the British garrison.

(From Japanese Papers.)

GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

THE RECENT NEGOTIATIONS.

TOKYO, April 19th.

A telegram has reached the Government giving a sketch of the negotiations which have been in progress between Count Muraviev, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Sir Nicholas O'Connor, K.C.B., the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg. Great Britain and Russia recently entered upon these negotiations to arrive at an understanding with a view to removing the differences between the two countries in East Asia.

Great Britain proposes (1) That the central part of China south of the Yellow Sea (including the Yangtze Valley) be included in the sphere of British influence; (2) That Newchwang be made a free port, being excluded from the sphere of either country.

Russia proposes that the Yellow River should form the boundary between the spheres of influence of the two countries, and opposes Newchwang being made a free port, on the ground that the territory north of the Yellow River is within the Russian sphere of influence. It is presumed that a satisfactory settlement of the negotiations will prove very difficult.

ITALIAN GUARD WITHDRAWN FROM Peking.

PEKING, April 19th.

The Italian marines for the protection of the Italian Legation here were withdrawn this morning. The only foreign soldiers remaining here are Germans.

(Special Telegram to the Straits Times.)

AN AMOK.

FIVE KILLED, SIX WOUNDED.

PENANG, April 19th, 1.40 p.m.

Yesterday a man who was running amok at the village of Jelutong, one and a half mile from Penang, killed five persons and wounded six.

A Corporal of Police shot the amok-runner.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Observatory report says:—On the 27th at 11 55 a.m.: The barometer has fallen on the China coast, and in the extreme North. Pressure is low in the N. part of the Sea of Japan and highest between the E. coast of China and W. Japan. Gradients slight with moderate monsoon on the China coast. FORECAST:—Moderate E. winds; dull, probably some rain.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

FOUR Chinamen for loitering within 50 yards of Kelletts Island were fined \$5 each at the Magistracy this morning.

Two Chinamen were fined \$25 this morning at the Magistracy for keeping a common gaming house. The fines were paid and the men discharged.

Lui Shui was sentenced at the Magistracy this morning to twelve months' hard labour for being found in the colony during his term of banishment from Hongkong.

The approximate total of the American strength now in the Philippines, en route, or under orders for the islands is 41,000 officers and men of the combined army and navy forces. No further reinforcements are now in contemplation.

THE following alteration in the character of the Shaweshaan Light is notified:—The new Light is Dioptric, Occulting, of the First Order, showing a fixed white light varied by an eclipse every 15 seconds. It is elevated 225 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be visible for a distance of 22 nautical miles.

A JAPANESE paper learns that Marquis Saigo, Minister of State for Home Affairs, has issued instructions to Superintendents of local police to employ competent English interpreters at each of the police stations at the principal cities, towns, and other places, for the purpose of facilitating the management of police business connected with foreigners.

ACCORDING to Japanese papers, the new torpedo-boat destroyer *Murakumo*, built in England, arrived at Sasebo on the 14th inst., while another torpedo-boat destroyer, the *Shinonome*, also built in England, safely arrived at Yokosuka on the following day. The two boats are each 63 metres long and 6 metres wide and are of 279 tons displacement.

THE Japanese tea guilds have arranged for the opening of a tea-drinking stall at the Parle Exhibition, and have decided to exhibit some teas and generally push forward the sales of Japanese tea. The grounds for the site of the tea stall has already been obtained. The Government has agreed to grant 25,000 yen towards the expenditure, and the Formosan Government will make similar grant.

THE Sanitary Inspectors had eight cases up at the Magistracy this morning for inflicting the ordinance concerning cockfights and gartillions between cubicles. Seven paid the \$25, while the eighth was imprisoned.

THE five seamen were brought up to-day for judgment at the Magistracy on the charge of assaulting Frank Star, and were awarded the following punishments. Thomas O'Toole was sentenced to six months, Charles Blatchford fourteen days, Peter McIntyre and Henry Gillman to one month each with hard labour.

MR. Long, the United States Secretary to the Navy, is arranging for a mosquito fleet to undertake police duty on the coasts and inland waters of the Philippines. Some of the big ocean tugs which formed the mosquito fleet that operated round the Cuban coast will be utilised for this purpose. They will go up the Pacific coast and proceed to Manila by way of the Aleutians, Hakodate, and Hongkong.

THE U. S. Congress has reduced the number of sailors from 20,000 to 15,000, and the Navy Department feels obliged to put half of the home squadron out of commission. Should events in the East require further ships to be sent, the reserve will soon be exhausted.

THE Senate has also reduced the number of ships to be built and will, in effect, prevent any from being built if it persists in refusing to allow the Government to pay a fair price for armour-plate.

A SHOCKING outrage is reported to have taken place at Palmetto, in Georgia (U.S.A.). A number of negroes had been sent to gnol on a charge of having attempted to burn Palmetto, and nine of these were shot by a band of 100 men, who rode up on horseback and raided the prison. None of the victims was killed, though most of them sustained very severe injuries.

Distressing scenes took place when the wives and children of the unfortunate negroes heard of the outrage. The Governor of Georgia has offered a reward for the arrest of the assassins.

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Nethersole Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

Dorabjee Nowrojee ..... \$50  
Hon. Wei Yuk ..... 20  
Mme. L. V. Musso ..... 15  
Hon. W. Meigh Goodman ..... 15

Mr. H. M. Nemzack ..... 10  
Capt. C. V. Lloyd ..... 10  
E. Pabane ..... 10  
A. M. Essel ..... 10

Hon. F. H. May ..... 10  
G. C. Anderson ..... 10  
J. F. B. ..... 10  
W. H. Percival ..... 10

Eastern Manufacturing Co. .... 10  
D. Nornola ..... 10

IN connection with the Hongkong Volunteers a rifle match between teams from the following branches of the Service will take place at the Naval Range, Kowloon, on Saturday, May 6th, commencing at 10.30 a.m.:—Navy, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and H.K. Volunteers. The following men are requested to obtain as much practice as possible with the Lee-Metford rifle: A team of ten will be chosen from amongst them to represent the Corps. Rifles on loan may be obtained at Headquarters.—Capt. Chapman, Lieut. Macdonald, Sergt. D. Brown, Sergts. McPhail, Rutter, Henderson, Lammert, Skelton, Corp. Gow, Bomdr. Hart, Gunners Macdonald, Stewart and Toller.

THE HINTERLAND TROUBLE.

THE ATTACK THAT FAILED.

Yesterday, or last night, as we stated several days ago, a grand attack was to be made upon the British troops in the hinterland by no less than forty thousand Chinese troops, and, after our small body of men had been annihilated, this great force was to advance upon Kowloon and wipe the hated "foreign devils" from the face of the earth. Needless to say, the attack did not take place and the night passed quite quietly; but, nevertheless, there was a mild panic amongst certain of the Chinese servants who were evidently fully convinced that the situation was most grave. We hear that several of the European inhabitants of the peninsula slept with arms handy in case of an alarm.

A THREATENED STRIKE.

From Chinese sources we learn that emissaries, from the mainland are now at work in Hongkong, striving to induce the coolies and servants generally to go on strike for a time, in order to show their disapproval of the action taken by the authorities in the new territory. We publish this information in order that the authorities may be on their guard and so nip any attempt at a strike in the bud. It may be that the officials are in possession of full information upon the subject, but after the apparent ignorance displayed of any intention on the part of the Chinese to resist the British occupation of the new territory we think that a hint dropped of what is to be apprehended may not be out of place. At all events it can do no harm and lead to the saving of thousands of dollars.

THE FRENCH NAVY.

On March 17th M. Lockroy explained the Naval Estimates to the Chamber. He refuted the objection that France could not afford to be in the first rank with both feet and army, and relied greatly for naval superiority on the newly perfected submarine vessel. He gave some revelations of the weakness of the defence of the arsenals some months ago, which would have gone far to justify M. Gohier. At Brest, Toulon, and Cherbourg, on the first day of mobilisation, only one-third of the batteries could have been manned. All this had now been altered. M. Raiberti on March 18th argued again attempting to reach supremacy in both feet and army, and recommended land defences for the forts abroad. Then Admiral Rieuher, Minister of Marine in 1893, made a violent attack on M. Lockroy and his administration. On March 20th Admiral de Cuverville, who is not a deputy, was empowered by M. Lockroy to reply for him, but was called to order for a personal attack on Admiral Rieuher. Other speakers argued that if there was any good in submarine boats they should be kept quiet lest England should set to work and build them. M. Lockroy said no harm would be done, for the published descriptions were deliberately incorrect.

## THE PUNJON MINING CO., LIMITED.

The following is the report of the Manager of the Punjon Mining Co., Limited, for March:—

JALIS.

August Shaft.—Level No. 3.—(200 feet Level).—Prospecting Winze No. 1.—Drives from this winze were continued 39ft. In several directions following ore bodies, which are much twisted about and more of the nature of pockets than lodes here. A winze was sunk from one of these drives 7ft. to follow some ore. A very little rich ore was found in doing this work, and all the ore taken out was sent to the Mill.

Level No. 2.—This was opened out at 100ft. from collar of shaft. Drive northward 17ft. and southerly 11ft. were put in. What is apparently the lode first had in Level No. 1 was cut in the drive southerly from shaft and drives put in on it easterly 60ft. and westerly 85ft. This lode is not well defined and of but low grade here, so far as developed.

Level No. 1, Uprise.—This was continued 15ft. which brought it through into adit level above, a total distance of 42ft. from Level No. 1. The lode this uprise is on did not improve any therein and is of questionable milling value. The large body of fair grade ore in adit levels this uprise came into did not extend down at point of uprise but about a foot, which was somewhat disappointing.

Crosscut.—A crosscut was started westerly from shaft at this level and driven north westerly 40ft. At about 25ft. it cut some badly broken up quartz, in what looked like might be a lode formation, but of no value where cut. At 30ft. 6in. it well defined lode was cut, proving about 10ft. thick in the bottom of the crosscut and the foot wall, having turned perfectly flat, we are not through it yet in the top of the cross cut. Three assays of this ore average a small fraction under one ounce fine gold per ton. This ore is not of a free milling, but refractory character, hence some changes must be made in our plant here to treat this ore.

Surface work only was done here during the month. A small lot of very good ore was got, and sent to the mill, 20 tons of which yielded in free gold one ounce 11.85 dwt. per ton, and from this good concentrates were saved, not yet treated; in 36 tons of which 46 tons were treated during the month, yielding in free gold 2 dwt. per ton and some concentrates, not yet treated. No seemingly permanent body or deposit of ore has been found here yet.

Cleaning out old workings here was continued, but nothing of any value has been found therein as yet.

A little further prospecting work was done here, but nothing of promise being found it was discontinued.

No. 1 Drive West.—This was continued 60ft. but cutting nothing of value it was stopped.

No. 2 Drive.—This was continued and drives from it on a small stringer were put in, a total of 29ft., but nothing of value developed. Considerable prospecting was done in the vicinity of this place, showing further extensive native or ancient workings hereabouts and much gold bearing dirt and "float" quartz on the surface.

Prospecting along the supposed line of lode was continued here and what seems to be the lode developed for several hundred feet, but is small, being but about 1 ft. thick and of very low grade where cut.

SOME prospecting has been done over our territory and more or less prospecting work prosecuted at a number of places, but one of these places have developed into anything of particular promise as yet.

REDUCTION WORKS.

Mill, 22 Stamps.—These were run equal to 29 full days, treating ore for gold product as follows:—

Headings ..... 320.95 ..... 418.05 ..... 161.64  
Jalis ..... 32.5 ..... 26.65 ..... 10.28  
Jank Lot 1 ..... 20 ..... 82.50 ..... 31.85  
Jank Lot 2 ..... 46 ..... 17.76 ..... 6.83

Total ..... 3368.0 ..... 545.30 ..... 210.60

Bullion assay here, gold 84.30 fine, Silver 113 fine. Mint Value, Silver at 28. 5d. per oz. £3 11 7.8 per ounce.

Pans.—Practically no product was treated in them during the month, the little bullion got from them being included in above results from the Stamps.

Cyanide Works.—These works treated 414 tons of sand tailing from Northern end of old adit, or pile. This sand assayed average, but adms. 15grs. before treatment. Bullion product 60.36 ounces. Assay here, gold 41.1 fine, silver 104 fine. Mint Value, Silver at 28. 5d. per oz. £1 6. 8.

GENERAL.

Water supply.—This has been sufficient for power and other requirements.

Rainfall.—9.4 inches at Manager's house.

Buildings.—Construction of European residence at Bukit Sarong progressing.

Macinery.—The erection of winding engine at "Gubun" progressed but slowly owing to sickness among labourers.

Health.—At the Pangkong section it has been generally very good, but at the Bukit Sarong Section both Europeans and Asiatics have suffered considerably from fever.

THE NEW JAPANESE CRUISER.

The cruiser *Asahi*, recently built at Yokosuka, entered on active service on the 12th inst. At a dinner given on board on the 16th inst. by her Captain there were present over 120 officers, including Admiral Ito, the President of the Naval Staff Department.

## THE BUBONIC PLAGUE.

At the meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board this afternoon it was reported that in the city of Bombay, for March 27th, 1899, 177 cases of plague were reported and 177 deaths.

A return from the British Consulate at Tainan, Formosa, showed that from March 28th to April 3rd, both days included, 256 cases were reported in the prefecture, there being 180 deaths and 21 recoveries. From January 7th to April 3rd 933 cases were reported, there being 654 deaths and 73 recoveries.

It was reported from the British Consulate, Tamsui, that since the outbreak of plague last year there had been 39 cases in the port, of which three were Japanese and 36 natives. Of these 30 had died, three had recovered, and six were still (April 1st) under treatment.

YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

There is a great deal of talk in the columns of the *Yimin* about the prospects of commercial and industrial rivalry between the north and the south of Japan; in other words, between Yokohama and Kobe, for our contemporary regards these as the business centres of north Japan and of south Japan, respectively. What conclusion the *Yimin* will ultimately come to we can not tell, for it has thus far published only one article of a series, but its first showing is unfavourable to Yokohama.

It regards cotton and silk as the two chief factors in determining the condition of the two places, cotton for Kobe and silk for Yokohama. Now the figures showing the growth of the cotton-spinning industry are these:—

Year. No. of spindles. Produce in lbs.  
1889 ..... 215,100 ..... 27,933,683  
1893 ..... 381,781 ..... 88,899,533  
1897 ..... 970,507 ..... 221,295,791

On the other hand, the figures for silk are:—  
Year. No. of bales of cocoons. Produce in lbs.  
1889 ..... 1,181,630 ..... 11,480,603  
1893 ..... 1,636,894 ..... 14,799,167  
1897 ..... 1,937,738 ..... 18,575,738

It is seen from these tables that, whereas the production of cotton yarns increased nearly eight-fold in the nine-year period 1889-97, the increases in the produce of silk increased only 58 per cent, and on this difference in the rate of development of the two industries the *Yimin* founds an assertion that Kobe promises to outstrip Yokohama as a business centre. To us the estimate seems very misleading, since it takes no account of the monetary values of the two productions. When we consider values, the case stands thus, adopting the *Yimin's* basis:—The industry of which Kobe is the centre produced goods the value of which rose from 7 million yen to 55 millions in the nine-year period 1889-97, and the industry of which Yokohama is the centre produced goods the value of which rose from 68 million yen to 108 million in the same period. Moreover, there is no prospect of any growth of the cotton-spinning industry, for the present, at all events, whereas siliculture develops steadily, and would find a certain market for its produce if only the methods of reeling were improved.

Japan Mail.

MOLO NOTES.

MOLO, April 6th.

After General Miller took his departure from this place this morning, the 6th Artillery left the customary salute. The Tennessee band accompanied the General to the depot, but also one battalion of the Tennessee regiment.

The arrival of eighteen recruits assigned to Battery G. of the 6th Artillery, has lightened the hearts of many of the men, who think they now see their way to taking their discharges, under General Order No. 40. The majority of the recruits are men who served in the volunteers, and therefore know by this time considerable of the duties of a soldier. There are about sixty men in the battery who are able to take their discharge under the order, and they expect that they will be able to leave before long.

On the 7th inst. the troops in this command went upon a reconnaissance to the west of the city. The start was made at 3.30 a.m. The line of march carried the men through Molo, and on for several miles. All the natives met showed a very friendly disposition.

The 6th Artillery, stationed here, are drilling and manoeuvring with four cannons yoked to each piece of artillery. This illustrates how easily an American can adopt himself to strange circumstances, in times of trouble like these.

On April 10th, I could see many insurgents at work throwing up intrenchments, about 2,000 yards from our lines, while off to the northwest, in the timber skirting the Jaro river, many hundreds of the enemy could be located. No action was taken against them, for to take their trenches would only be to give them up again, our troops being already spread over quite as much territory as they can safely protect.

Many of the new men have arrived and are now learning the duties of a true soldier. Business is improving in town, and the merchants are having better times than they have had for months.

A Katipun spy, or rather a seditious agent, got into the barracks of the native police at Bacolod a few days ago, and urged the men to run away and join a silly Agutinalist agitator named Papa Iso, out in the hills, to fight against the native authorities and against the Americans. The soldiers would not listen to him, but handed him over to the prison superintendent. He was then taken out into the plaza and shot. The above-named Papa Iso, otherwise called Dionisio Papa, created a disturbance in the southern portion of the island, and recently killed two native officials and ten soldiers, who went to Iso's camp by his request, to parley.

Colonel Smith, of the Californians, is making great progress in amicable intercourse with the Filipinos in Negros island, just across the way from Molo. They like him immensely, and he deserves it all. He and the rest of the American officers gave a source on the 3rd inst., and invited all the Filipino notables, besides having the attendance of General Miller, Mrs. Miller, and other ladies and gentlemen, to a grand dinner at Molo. All the prettiest ladies of Negros were present, and some of them played the piano, guitar, and mandolin, and sang divinely. There is no denying the fact that these people can sing and play beautifully. The California Regiment band and two native bands attended, and dancing was kept up vigorously. General Miller and his daughter dined next day with the Filipino president and Col. Smith and others also attended.

The *Libertad*, of Bacolod, is very angry with some Manila paper for saying that the natives of Negros were growing anti-American, and so on. (The *Manila Times* did not make the same mistake). The *Libertad* says, very truly, that the publication of such false reports may do a great deal of harm, and that the Spanish press, revenged, plies towards both Americans and Filipinos, would be glad to see dissensions and would be eager to publish such reports without due investigation. The people of Negros welcome the Americans sincerely and cordially, and have no reason to do otherwise.

Sugar is up to 26 per cent. for Nov. 1st, and is up to 27 per cent. for Nov. 1st, and is up to 28 per cent. for Nov. 1st, and is up to 29 per cent. for Nov. 1st, and is up to 30 per cent. for Nov. 1st, and is up to 31 per cent. for Nov. 1st, and is up to 32 per cent. for Nov. 1st, and is up to 33 per cent. for Nov. 1st, and is up to 34 per cent. for Nov. 1st, and is up to 35 per cent. for Nov. 1st, and is up to 36 per cent. for Nov. 1st, and is up to 37 per cent. for Nov. 1st, and is up to 38 per cent. for Nov. 1st, and is up to 39 per cent. for Nov. 1st, and is up to 40 per cent. for Nov. 1st, and is up to 41 per cent. for Nov. 1st, and is up to 42 per cent. for Nov. 1st, and is up to 43 per cent. for Nov. 1st, and is up to 44 per cent. for Nov. 1st, and is up to 45 per cent. for Nov. 1st, and is up to 46 per cent. for Nov. 1st, and is up to 47 per cent. for Nov. 1st, and is up to 48 per cent. for Nov. 1st, and is up to 49 per cent. for Nov. 1st, and is up to 50







